VOL. 30--NO. 48

RESTS WITH CONGRESS.

he Question of Peace or War Left With

the report concerning a message was un

In an interview published at Baltimore

ich as have been spoken to are in favor o

Representative Morrow, of California o-day introduced for reference the follow

Resolved. That the present condition

Resolved, That the present condition of affairs at Samoa requires this government should aid the people of those islands in securing an independent native government, free from the claims of territorial jurisdiction of any European power, and to the end that this purpose may be speedly and effectually accomplished, the president of the United States is hereby requested to indict on the restration of affairs on said

nsist on the restoration of affairs on said slands as the same existed at the time of

may be properly recognizable by such court, and that he take such further steps

as may be necessary to protect the rights of this government and its citizens in said

QUIET IN FRANCE,

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1889.

FIVE CENTS

## U. S. Public Sampling Co.

highest Bidder. WRITE FOR TERMS. City office at Second National Rank. Sampling Works at Norther | Pacific and Mon tana Central ratiroad junction. Telephone 206.

Six Nights, Commencing

Monday, Jan. 28th. MATINEE SATURDAY. The Great and Emotional Society Ac; ress,

Miss Rose Osborne

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, CELEBRATED CASE.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, VALERIE,

Written expressly for Miss Osborne by 5 ardou.

Usual prices. Sale of seats begins Saturday a Pope & O'Connor's. ASHBURN K. BARBOUR,

## Attorney and Counselor at Law

MASONIC TEMPLE, HELENA, M. T. MASSENA BULLARD. Attorney and Counseler at Law, Will practice in all courts of record in the Territory. Office in Gold Block.

R. G. DAVIES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ROOM 8, ASHBY BLOCK, - HELENA, M.T.

DR. M. ROCKMAN, Physician Surgeon, Accoucher, Oculist and Aurist.

tember of San Francisco Medical Society, also Nevada State Medical Society.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. DR. M. G. PARSONS. OCULIST AND AURIST

Performs all operations and treats all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Corrects er-rors of vision and adjusts glasses. Coffice, corner Main street and Sixth avenue, over Jno. Murphy's grocery store. J. H. FRENCH,

Veterinary Surgeon.

OFFICE-Jos. O'Neill's stable, corner Main and Price streets. MONTFORD S. BACON, M. D. Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist HELENA, M. T.

W. LONG.

VETERINABY SUBGRON. OFFICE-Breck & Fisher's Stables, Lower Main

FRENCH LESSONS. PROF. A. DANSE,

A. M. SANDS, TYPE - WRITING

Amanuensis Work. Office with Paulsen & McConnell,

H. BAUER.

TANNER & DRESSER,

PAULSEN & M'CONNELL,

ARCHITECTS "Aurora" Attend Strictly to Architectural Work OFFICE-Wilson Block, Helens, Montans.

JOHN A. SCHNEIDER. FRESCO PAINTER,

No. 38 South Davis Street. P O Box 785, Heiens, M. T.
Public buildings, churches and dwelling houses
decorated in the latest etyle.
Will furnish designs. Decorated Hon, W. A.
Clark's and M. J. Talbot's residences, Butte.
Scratch work and Embossed Ornamentation,
patented, a specialty.

South Missoula.

# REALESTATE SALES

Commencing on February 1st, 1889, and ending on March 31st, 1889, we will offer for sale lots in outh Missouls from \$30 to \$100 each, and certain corner lots at \$150.

Lots are 30x100 feet

#### STEPHENS & BICKFORD MILLINERY

## At Cost

ED. L. FLAHERTY,

UNDERTAKER 19"Warren St. Telephone 210, Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# T. C. POWER & CO.,

MINING MALERE IN LINERY!

Agricultural Implements, MUST TAKE POSSESSION.

Just received, a large stock of

Bement & Son's Celebrated "Maine" and "Brown"

Deere & Co. Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows. SCHUTTLER AND RUSHFORD

TUBULAR AXLE AND STEEL SKEIN WAGONS. FINE HAND-MADE

Carriage and Heavy Team Harness.

Our stock of fine Carriages and Buggies is the largest and most complete ever shown in Helena. A full line of Mine and Mill supplies embracing Blake Steam Pumps, Revere Rubber Co. Mechanical goods, Common Sense Whim, etc., etc.
Send for Circulars and Price List. Steamboat Block, corner of Main street and Helena avenue.

S. C. ASHBY.

C. A. BROADWATER

HELENA AND GREAT FALLS.



SWEET'S PATENT Common Sense" "Arctic" and "Manitoba."

## BOB SLEDS.

Mitchell" Farm and Spring Wagons, Fine Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Buckboards, Road Carts, Etc., Etc.

HARNESS, BARB WIRE, VICTOR FEED MILL

WALL TENTS, WAGON COVERS, ETC.

FURST & BRADLEY Gang and Walking Plows. HARROWS, HOOSIER DRILLS,

DEDERICK HAY PRESSES Bailing Ties, Etc., Etc.

# S. LANG & CO

Late of Western University, Pa. Room 23 Gold Ranges, Stoves, Crockery, GLASSWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Granite Iron, Copper and Tinware.

Marbled Glassware, Palmetten Glassware, Japanese China.

Bohemian Vases, Mush and Milk Sets, China Dinner Sets.

OPAQUE CHINA, DECORATED AND PLAIN. Haviland's China, Decorated and Plain, Cups and Saucers, Salad Sets,

ICE CREAM SETS, WINE SETS, ROCHESTER LAMPS. Quadruple Plated Silverware,

Union Block. IMPORTED FRENCH

## Draft and Percheron Horses



We have just arrived from central Illinois with a shipment of imported versy.

Deaft and Percheron Stallions Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE. and Mares of superior style action and colors. Also a number of high grade French Draft Stallions which we will sell at Eastern Prices. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. Call and exam ine our stock and judge for yourself of

BAKER & CLARK BROS., Helena, M. T. Headquarters at Breck & Fisher's Livery and Sale Barn.

## ATTENTION LADIES!

No. 12 Warren St. Evening AND Party Slippers In Undressed Kid, Beaded, ever shown in the West. If you would like to see them call on

RALEIGH & CLARKE, No. 25 Upper Main St. SUCCESSORS 10 F. E GAGE & CO.

## PEACE OR WAR?

Ohio's Senator Tells in Open Session How the Samoan Difficulty Can

No Great Danger of War, But the President Must be Permitted to Take and Improve Samoan

Harbors.

being on Gibson's amendment to make the title of ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia, ambassadors. After a long discussion Gibson's amendment was agreed to. The amendment in relation to Samoa having been reached, the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened Sherman said he would like to state publicly the position he took on the Samoan question, so that it might appear in the records. He then gave a comprehensive review of events in the Samoan Islands from the time when the at tention of the United States was first called to them by the various conferences, treaties, etc. He referred to the treaty of 1886 between Germany and Great Britain, by which a sort of delimitation was established for the jurisdiction of each government in the Polynesian group, with a disciaimer that this partition should not apply to the Samoan Islands. That was the legal status of to-day. He spoke of the contentions which had always existed between the various chiefs on the islands down to the time when, by the aid of the consuls, it was settled that Malietoa should be king and Tamasese vice-king. Soon after that settlement other difficulties had arisen, and a movement made to annex the Samoan Islands to New Zealand, Malietoa sending an humble appeal to Queen Viccalled to them by the various conferences.

arisen, and a movement made to annex the Samoan Islands to New Zealand, Malietoa sending an humble appeal to Queen Victoria asking for such annexation. The German government, however, remonstrated in the most vigorous manner against it, insisting it would be a violation of the treaty. Finally Sherman brought the history of events to the conference in Washington between Bayard and the British and German ministers, and to the sending by each of them of agents to the islands to obtain further information. He said it was manifest the rebellion of Tamasese had been organized by the German consul and by a German named Weber, who was the head of a large commercial house. He mentioned the arrival of the German fleet at the islands some time in May, 1885, and spoke of the insulting letter of the vice admiral to Malietoa, in which he addressed him, not as king, but as head chief.

It was after these insults to the king that United States Consul Greenbaum raised the United States flag at the request of Manistoa on the public buildings in Apia. The practical effect of that action, unauthorized as it was, had been to check the actions of the German local authorities. After the German fleet had sailed away the German and American consuls had again to Make a Mistake. when it demands urgency for the scruting joined in a declaration that Tamasese was never recognized by either of them as king and that Malietoa was king. This act had been wholly without authority, and Greenbaum's part in it had very properly been disavowed by the American government. He had no more right to assert a protectorate over the islands than the German or English consul had. It was whilst the agents of the three conferees (Bayard, and the English and German ministers) were engaged in obtaining information that the German government had deposed Malietoa and set up Tamasese. These were the worst features of the case, because at that very time negotiations were going on on a sound, just and bonest basis for the restoration of the statu quo. There were indications, he thought, that the English government was coinciding with the German policy. He was not stating this fact for the purpose of saying who was d'arrondissement bill, as the Boulangists and probably many opportunists and radi-cals will refuse to agree to it. It is stated that Goblet and defreycinet both desire the position of prime minister. The Bou-langists declare that should the govern-ment blunder Boulanger will be present within a month. ment blunder Boulanger will be present within a month.

Gen. Boulanger, in a letter, thanks the electors of the department of the Seine. He says: "The national republican party, based upon the probaty of its officers, sincerity and universal suffrage, is henceforward a devout servant of the nation. The chamber, which has fought against it with unprecedented for you has nothing be. chamber, which has fought against it with unprecedented fury, now has nothing before it but dissolution, from which it will not escape. The republic is now free to all Frenchmen. May they enter in as others leave." The moderates doubt Premier Floquet's ability to pull through the crisis. The monarchist papers insist upon the necessity of his immediately resigning office.

lish government was coinciding with the German policy. He was not stating this fact for the purpose of saying who was wrong, or who was right, or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued. He could not say, however, he found in the papers any justification for Germany. Prince Bismarck, whose strong, imperial will was shown in all of his communications, asserted the equal rights of of each of these governments, but insisted as a matter of policy that it would be better to place the custody of the islands under the control of the powers, and as Germany had the largest properly interests there, that it would be best to place them under German control and power. That as to the newspaper correspondent, Klein, who had been playing knight errant there, the government of the United States was in no way responsible for him. The statement of the man himself, although somewhat vainglorious in style, shows he had nothing to do with the attack on the German sailors. Summing up his long speech A DIVORCE WILL FOLLOW. BUTTE, Jan. 29 .- [Special to the Inde

nothing to do with the attack on the German sailors. Summing up his long speech Sherman said the first thing to be done was for the United States to assert its power in the occupancy and possession of the bay of Pago Pago. That ought to be done immediately. It did not need war to protect a nation's rights. The mere assertion of those rights, due regard for them, the expenditure of money there, the storing of coal there, the calling of vessels there, all those things were assertions of power far more influential than protocols and diplomatic correspondence.

George.—The amendments do not menace war do they? visit her mother and supposed all along that she was still there. Her letters were forwarded through a friend, who mailed them in Seattle, and she got her husband's from the same source.

cols and diplomatic correspondence.

George.—The amendments do not menace war do they?

Sherman.—I do not think it necessary to menace anyone. I believe a straightforward, manly negotiation should be entered into between these great powers. It would be a great shame and a disgrace to our civilization and christianity if we could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands. Whatever the newspapers may say, there is nothing in the situation that would justify on the part of either nation the disturbance of peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about a quiet and peaceful settlement of the controversy. First we want to assert and maintain our rights to a station at Pago Pago, and nobody will call that right in question. Next we ought to do what we promise to do—employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of these people. Therefore I am willing to vote any sum of money to enable the president to conduct negotiations, to make surveys of harbors and to get better information in relation to those islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment, \$500.000, and to place it at the discretion of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison, and I have no doubt the power thus given to send agents there and to send ships there will bring about a solution of this small controversy.

Dolph then obtained the floor and the WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The secret legis ative session of the senate was wholly ocwas supported by Sherman, Evarts and Was supported by Sherman, Evarts and Voorhees, and opposed by Edmunds and Morgan. The vote upon the motion was, yeas, 26; nays, 24. The merits of the amendments were not discussed, the division being wholly outside of party lines, about an equal number of republicans and democrats being recorded on each side of the casestion of oversing the decerthe question of opening the doors.

Col. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, to-day tendered his resignation through the president to take effect at his

sented at the western railroad presidents meeting sign-d the new agreement to-day except the Burlington & Northern. which petitors, the "Soo" route and the St. Paul and Duluth lines were brought into the fold. This rather tangled matters again, and a committee was appointed to labor with the Burlington & Northern and secure with the Burlington & Northern and secure its signature, well as those of the Illinois Central and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, which were not represented at the meeting. The agreement cannot become operative unless these signatures are obtained.

London, Jan. 29 .- Stanhope, secretary of state for war, addressed a meeting in Lincolnshire last evening. He said a thundercloud was hanging over Europe, and that sooner or later it would burst, bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known. It was impossible to view the preparations for war now being made throughout Europe without feeling that war was approaching. He hoped, however, that the wisdom of England's statesmen would prevent that nation being involved.

Burrows, Michigan, presented a petition of 13,000 citizens of Utah against the ad-

mission of that territory as a state. The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation

Cates' Plan Not Feasible,

bill.

On a point raised by Crain the clause was stricken out extending the act of 1885 appropriating \$180,000 to enable the secretary of war to acquire a valid title to Fort Brown military reservation. Enlow, Tennessee, offered an amendment authorizing the secret service of the treasury department to be used in detecting pretended dealers in counterfeit money; agreed to. The committee then rose and the bill passed. passed.

Dunn, Arkansas, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, reported a bill to provide for the better protection of the fur seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Adjourned. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.-Patsy Cardiff to-day signed articles of agreement to fight WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The Oates April, the fight to be to a finish with small naturalization bill was abandoned to-day gloves, at the rooms of the California Athby the house committee on judiciary. It was found that to withold the rights of citizenship five years would, in connection with the alien land act, operate to prevent a finish fight is his forte, and expects to win.

## THE TIED-UP LINES.

Lively Times in the New York Streets WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- There was a re Between Strikers and Officers port this morning that the president would to day send to congress a communication of the Law. on the Samoan question. Inquiry at the White House elicited the statement that

#### NO REGULAR TRIPS YET.

this morning Secretary Bayard says Germany has given this country no casus All the Companies Abandon the Atbelli; that our fiag has not been insulted tempt to Run Cars-Much Drunkor American property destroyed, and the enness and Serious Trouble whole question is, "Shall this country as sert the independence of Samoa by force Feared To-Day.

of arms, if need be, against German ag-gression?" As this involves the question of peace or war, the determination of which resides with congress, the whole subject has been referred to that body, the NEW YORK,. Jan 29 .- With two exceptions every line of street cars in this city was tied up this morning. When the last Chairman Herbert, of the house commit-tee on naval affairs, says that an amend-ment will probably be offered to the naval appropriation bill when it is called up for consideration in the house appropriating \$100,000 for a coaling station at Pagopago. Herbert has not been able to confer with all the members of the committee, but such as have been spoken to are in favor of the stable, and at 4 p. m. the great strike ommenced. Up to 9 a. m. no disorder was reported. Superintendent Murray and Inspectors Steers, Williams and Copian have been at police headquarters since daybreak, consulting with the officers of the surface roads. Two police patrol wagons were also there, in readiness for any nergency, and a large number of reserves

ere quartered in the building. The only cars running were those of the Third avenue and Bleeker street roads.
The president of the Sixth avenue road said he would run a car this morning over the lines of his route, even if all the strikers combined to stop it. The strikers are preparing to do this and they predict that the car will not run below Eighth street.

the car will not run below Eighth street. The police reserves were all on duty in anticipation of trouble. In all about 4,500 men stopped work.

A lively row occurred at Grand street armory when a crowd of strikers tried to overturn a car. A large mob blocked the street when the car started, and air sorts of instructions were placed on the track. The crowd surrounded the car and unhitched the horses. The police had collected in force and had a hand to hand fight with the men. Despite the police, however, the mob islands as the same existed at the time of the convention between the representatives of the governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, heid in the city of Washington, in June and July; that he further aid in securing the settlement of pending difficulties at Samoa on a satisfactory and solid foundation, and in the restoration of peace and good order under a responsible native independent government, with a court of competent jurisdiction to determine land titles and such other claims and controversies of foreign residents as may be properly recognizable by such force and had a hand to hand fight with the men. Despite the police, however, the mob lifted the car bodily and threw it across the track. The police kept dashing up all the time and attacked the struggling strikers. A moment or two of this, and the crowd became disordered and began to scatter—the police had gained the day. One of the ringleaders was captured.

Up to 11:30 a. m. six cars had been sent out and had made a trip. A number of minor scrimmages between policemen and strikers had taken place.

About 3 o'clock one hundred policemen were dispatched from the police headquarters to Thirty-third street and Third avenue, where a riot was reported to be in progress.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is stated that Floquet, prime minister, does not intend to introduce in the chamber of deputies an anti-Boulangist bill, nor does he propose a dissolution of the chamber. He will introduce a bill to re-establish the scrutin d'arrondissement system of voting. The Boulangist press has decided to be passive and profit by any mistakes that may be made by the government. The downfall of the Floquet government is expected en and comparative quiet followed the ctivities of the day. At 5 o'clock when

he last Sixth avenue car reached the depot he police were relieved. The strikers, nowever, remained in the neighborhood of the stables.

There was great excitement at Tenth avenue all day, the strikers at one time stopping and overturning a car before the police could gather in force. Great excitement existed about the Fourth avenue stables where 6,000 strikers gathered. A small police force was on hand, and a car was finally started out and ran into ashes dumped by the strikers. The latter quickly made a demonstration, but were routed by the police and their ringleaders arrested. The crowd got even by smashing the car windows with stones and injured slightly a lady passenger. At Sixty third street a Twenty-third street car was stopped, the conductor put off, the passengers driven out and the car overturned. Quite a serious time seemed imminent but the police made a vigorous demonstration with their clubs and scattered the crowd. Many of the strikers were in-

toxicated. Late in the afternoon the companies on the east side of the city determined to run fo more cars and the crowds began dispersing. The Forty-Second Street & Crosstown line made four unsuccessful attempts to run a car. One manued by tweaty policement. encountered serious opposition at Seventh avenue, where the strikers had barricaded avenue, where the strikers had barricaded the tracks. The police removed the obstructions and the strikers began throwing stones. Two officers were badly cut about the face before the crowd scattered.

Every patrolman in the city not on duty to-night was kept at the station house and the full force will be out to-morrow. Mas ter Workman McGee, of the strikers' order called on Mayor Grant to-day and complained that the police were making themselves too officious. The mayor informed him he had no doubt the police officials would act discreetly. Despite the quiet of to-night the alarming feature of the situation is the apparent tendency of the strikers to intoxication. Many of them to-night are under the influence of liquor, and it is feared serious consequences will ensue to-

### FOUR PLACES FIXED?

cepted there is no doubt about their ulti-mately doing so. In the first place Blaine wrote to Gen. Harrison more than ten days ago accepting the secretaryship of state. Allison will be the next secretary of the treasury. This has unquestionably been decided on, and although Allison's letter cepting the honor has not been written, will be within a week. Alger will be a ember of the cabinet, taking the position of secretary of war, and as announced some time ago Wanamaker will be post

master general. Another Indianapolis Man in Trouble. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29 .- This city was Phillip M. Capen as trustee, for his creditors. Sullivan for several years has been one of the most prominent democratic politicians of the city. He says his liabilities are only \$35,000 and his assets are \$75,000. He dates his financial troubles to the time of his indictment with Coy and Bernhei-mer, now serving sentences in the Michi-gan City penitentiary. Sullivan's case was never tried.

Moore Crosses the Line Indianapolis, Jan. 29 .- It was discovered

red to-day that Joseph A. Moore, the haif cut Mutual Life Insurance company, probably fearing arrest and imprisonment, had concluded to fly to a place of safety. His attorney admitted to night that Moore had gone to Canada, but to what point it is not known. Investigation of his books proceeds, but the amount of his shortage has not been increased above, the original fig. not been increased above the original fig

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 .- It is reported in offi-

#### ANACONDA'S TRADE.

BUTTE, Jan. 28 .- [Special to the Independent. J .- V. G. Bogue, chief engineer of the Union Pacific railway system, and his first assistant, Mr. Smear, have been in Butte to-day and went down to Anaconda, where a consultation was held with resi dent Engineer F. W. Blackford. In an interview with your correspondent Mr. Bogue said that the Union Pacific would be very foolish if it was unwilling to expend from \$50,000 to \$100,000 on the track between here and Anaconda, in the effort to make the service satisfactory to the Ana conda company. It is believed that Mr. Bogue is here to prevent, if possible, by promises of good service construction of an independent to Anaconda.

well understood here that Robert Law has night trip was made each car was run into different and greater powers than any of his predecessors. There is no doubt that the Montana Union will make a desperate attempt in the next few months to make the service between this place and Anaconda entirely satisfactory to the great smelting company. There is also no doubt that the Union Pacific will at once proceed to construct a branch from Anaconda twenty miles west to Silver Lake, where there have been several important mining claims, notably that of the Silver Reef, sold to Superintendent Stallman, of the Anaconda smelter, for \$50,000. F. W. Kendrick, chief engineer of the

Northern Pacific was also in Butte to-day, accompanied by Col. W. F. Sanders, the company's attorney. They spent the greater part of the day on the big Anaconda hill and refuse to talk about their business. It is said, with a great show of probability, that the Northern Pacific will operate the Anacorda company's road if it s built, and many believe that the Northern Pacific intends to build the road to operate in connection with their Rocky Fork

Is the Copper Syndicate Going to Pieces? Boston, Jan. 28 .- A special cablegram was received to-day by the Chadwick lead works of this city, stating the great European copper syndicate refused to buy any more copper, and the market was quite demoralized. This is interpreted as being the practical breaking up of the syndi-

#### WANTS DAMAGES.

Frank P. Sterling has commenced a suit n the district court against Edward E. Tanner and David R. Farquharson for Tanner and David R. Farquharson for \$25,000 damages. Mr. Sterling alleges in his complaint that Edward E. Tanner is the attorney in fact for Mary A. Dewar, and that David Farquharson is the attorney honesty and fidelity to his clients, and has never been guilty nor suspected to be guilty of any misconduct or malpractice in his profession. The plaintiff states that Jan. 22, 1859, the attorneys named caused to be nied in the district court a suit against him by Mary A. Dewar and Sally McCuaig in which complaint sianderous statements are made to the effect that the plaintiffs believe that the defendant Sterling, who has been employed as an attorney by William Barr Dickson, conspired with said Dickson to defraud them. In assisting Dickson to carry out the litigation relative to the Dewar estate they claim that he (Sterling) knew of all the representations made by Dickson to the plaintiffs; that he was fully advised of the contracts entered into by the plaintiffs with William Barr Dickson and that he (Sterling) has been a party to the fraud at guilty of any misconduct or malpractice with William Barr Dickson and that he (Sterling) has been a party to the fraud attempted to be perpetrated by Dickson upon the plaintiffs. Mr. Sterling claims that the defendants meant to maliciously injure his reputation and good name as an attorney and in his practice as such; that the words used were defamatory and that the his good name and reputation have been injured, and he deprived of great gains and profits. He therefore demands the damages claimed and a sufficient sum to cover the costs of the suit.

In connection with this suit it is not out of place to state that the attorneys for Mary A. Dewar and Sally McCuaig filed an amended complaint yesterday against Dickson & Sterling and an additional complaing against William Bar Dickson. Both complaints were taken from court for verbal changes and it was impossible to procure them.

A bond for a deed was recorded yester-day wherein Edward E. Tanner and David R. Farquharson, of Canada, attorneys for Sally McCuaig and Mary A. Dewar, the heirs of William Dewar, gave to A. J. Steele and Lewis Davis one-quarter inter-est in twenty-four lots in the Central addi-tion for a consideration of \$7,500.

TROMBLEY'S TROUBLES.

least sixty days longer, having been detained for that period by Judge Sanders. Trombley, taking advantage of the landlady's brief absence from her house about 9 o'clock Monday night, entered the wine room to get a drink. While in there he noand found it contained \$54; this he took and found it contained \$54; this he took from the purse and left the place, telling one of the girls he would be back in a few momenta, as he was going to another house to get some sheet music. He entered a Main street saloon and in a room in the rear procured a suit of clothes and hat entirely different from his own, which he quickly donned. When he left the Wood street house he had a heavy black mustache, but now he has a very small one. He cut it down with a pair of scissors that he might in a greater measure change his appearance. with a pair of scissors that he might in a greater measure change his appearance. After his "make-up" suited him he started for the depot to catch a freight train which would leave about 11 o'clock. In the meantime the landlady discovered the loss of her money, and at once notified Officer Vanasse, who immediately jumped in a hack and went to the depot. After haif an hour's search he found Mr. Trombley hiding in the Northern Pacific oil house, but at first could hardly recognize him. Trombley tried in vain to convince the officer that he tried in vain to convince the officer that he was mistaken in the person. He was brought to the city and thrown into jail and yesterday morning pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny, turned the money over to the court and was sent to the county jail for sixty days.

BUTTE, Jan. 28 .- [Special to the Inde ependent.]-Late last night a stabbing affray occurred at South Butte. James was found that to withold the rights of citizenship five years would, in connection with the alien land act, operate to prevent an emigrant from purchasing a home or farm for himself until the end of the period. A new bill will be presented by Oates at the next meeting of the committee.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—It is reported in official circles that the government will shortleid find a civil question. The actors were in much better satisfaction than did its first presential time abundance. Carson had no provocation whatever, as failed in official circles that the government will shortly a finish fight is his forte, and expects to win. The demand for wool at Boston is fair, while the price continues steady and without continue to hold good on the presented in official circles that the government will shortly a finish fight is his forte, and expects to win. The demand for wool at Boston is fair, while the price continues steady and without the next meeting of the committee.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—It is reported in official circles that the government will shortly appeared to better satisfaction than did its first presential in the abundance. Carson had no provocation whatever, as failed in the abundance is a circles that the government will short in the abundance is a circle stat the government will short. Carson had no provocation whatever, as from the abundance in the abundance in the abundance in the abundance in the abundance is a circle stat the government will short in the abundance i

### **ACAINST HUNT'S BILL**

Meeting of Citizens at the Y. M. C. A Rooms Declare Against Gambling and Oppose Licensing.

WANT IT WIPED OUT.

No Middle Measure Will Do, But Every Gambling House Should Be Made to Close Its Doors and Stop Its Games.

coms last night for the consideration of the recommendations made by the governor relative to anti-gambling and the observance of the Sunday law, attracted about fifty people. One lady was noticed in the assemblage. Judge J. W. Eddy was made chairman and Mr. Wheeler secretary of the meeting. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to reinforce the public sentiment against gambling. Rev. Mr. Moore, in responding to a request to speak, referred to the governor's recommendations and said he had some suggestions to make to attain the object desired. In commenting upon the evils he said there were many laws on the statutes which should not be there. Capital is kept from the territory by their existence. The governor's message is regarded as a direct challenge to the legislature to act on these matters. When the governor penned those lines he didn't expect the legislature would at once take hold of the subjects, and if he did he has been disappointed. It now remains for citizens who have opinions to express them. The question is, is it wise to inaugurate a movement to get public sentiment from all over the territory? He believed that a certain element, and in fact a majority of Helena citizens, are opposed to licensing gambling in any form, and he was sure the whole territory felt the same way. Some men, he said, who have opinions are afraid to express them, thinking anything they might say would injure their business. But unity would give this class courage to speak out, who, through timidity, have no voice. We want to unite the sentiment of the whole compunity and give expression to the surface, which we may present to a succeeding legislature we shall have the satisfaction of bringing such an expression to the surface, which we may present to a succeeding legislature should we accomplish nothing. He said we were a long way behind other states. Many of the present laws are a blot on the reputation of the people. While he did not claim to be an agitator or an expert politician, he suggested that an executive committee be appointed to be composed of gentiemen who are in sympathy with the movement. This committee is authorized to work up mass meetings in Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Missoula, Bozeman and Great Falls, the meetings to be held simultaneously in each place if possible.

A motion to appoint the committee recto a request to speak, referred to the gover-

names. The three selected were Messrs. Sanford, Ellis and Wilcox, who retired to another room.

Massena Bullard then took the floor. He began by saying that the Hunt bill was an iniquitous measure which should not pass. He thought the expression of sentiment should not be limited to Helena but should extend all over Montana. He had very little regard for the Hunt bill, but would rather see it than nothing at all. He was absolutely opposed to the government receiving any revenue from any vice in existence; he would rather see the treasury depleted if it would save young men from the vice of gambling. He considered the gambling in clubs composed of leading citizens far worse than the open sure-thing games on Main street.

Dr. G. C. Swallow spoke at some length. While on a newspaper in this city he had an opportunity to feel the public pulse, and whenever he had an article on any religious topic he met with considerable opposition, but finally found sympathy coming from all parts of the territory and felt confident that if the present topic was left to a vote of the people the result would be a majority for anti-gambling and the Sunday law. He also said that the present movement needed the assistance of the women, and upon motion the executive committee was authorized to add ladies to its number. Judge Eddy also spoke in favor of the mass meeting and thought it would have a grand effect.

Rev. Mr. Webb also spoke, after which the committee of three presented the following names for the executive committee: Massen a Bullard, chairman; G. C. Swallow, H. C. Arnold, F. Adkinson, Fred

lowing names for the executive committee:
Massena Bullard, chairman; G. C. Swallow, H. C. Arnold, F. Adkinson, Fred
Gamer, Geo. G. Martin, E. Sharpe, C.
Hedges, A. G. Clarke, W. G. Bailey, Dr.
M. G. Parsons, Prof. Baird, Dr. C. K.
Cole, E. W. Knight, Wm. M. Mason, H. T.
Englehorn, E. A. Carleton, J. M. Woodbridge, O. C. Bundy, J. Armitage, H. V.
Wheeler, J. W. Wade, R. H. Howey, C. D.
Cleaver, P. Cameron, J. R. Sanford, C. F.
Ellis, Timothy Wilcox. Rev. Mr. Moore
then had the audience rise and pledge itseif to devote time and energy to the move.
ment. Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., offered a
prayer, which was followed by a hymn,
and the meeting adjourned to meet again
at the call of the chairman.

THE MISSOULA CONTEST

meeting last night to hear the evidence in the case of Bennett vs. Bickford, from Missoula county. Mr. Bickford filed his annying all of the latter's allegations of fraud and intimidation, and offering to produce those named by Mr. Bennett whereby the latter's vote had been increased; but the republican members of the committee, who constitute a majority, decided that it would not be proper to hear evidence regarding any precincts except those which had been mentioned in the complaint of the contestant or such as he might hereafter choose to introduce.

P. H. Mahoney, John Anderson and W. H. Houston, witnesses for the contestant, were then examined and testified to certain were then examined and testified to certain alleged improper efforts to influence voters by one William Quirk, a judge of election at Herron precinct. Houston, who was conductor of a railway construction train, also testified as to how a certain number of railway laborers under him voted at Herron. Mr. Bickford cross-examined Conductor Houston and compared his evidence last night with the allegations contained in an affidavit made by him some time ago and which was embodied in the time ago and which was embodied declaration of Mr. Bennett. In material points there was a wide ence between the oral evidence and the construction train went from Herron, and at what time it made its next stop, was headed off by application of the rule adopted at the outset by the majority to confine the inquiry to the precincts named in the contestant's declaration.

The committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman, Mr. Thompson of Deer Lodge, when further evidence will be heard. Meanwhile Mr. Thompson, of Silver Bow will inform himself regarding a ruling by Judge De Wolfe in the recent hearing of the shrievalty contest.

At the Opera House,